

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established May 13, 1789.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds one ounce and an 1/2 for six-pence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound eight ounces for three-pence.

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THE NIGHT-CAP.

By Mr. MERCIER.

PRINTING.

It is the greatest gift that Heaven, in its clemency, has bestowed on man. It will soon alter the face of the universe; printing will furnish, from its confined limits, grand and noble ideas which it will be impossible for man to resist; he will adopt them with reluctance, and the effect is already visible. Printing is yet in its infancy, and every thing has a marked propensity to perfection; the ideas are sounder, despotism more civilized, and humanity more respected. Every where they seek, they scrutinize, they examine, they work on the destruction of the old temple of error; every one's attention is turned towards the public and general good; all things carry the stamp of utility. In order to conceive this truth, one must not confine one's views within the walls of Paris; we must take in all Europe, observe the numerous and useful establishments raised every where; pass the seas, look on America, and contemplate on the astonishing revolution there.

It is, perhaps, in America that mankind is to be new moulded, that they must adopt a new and sublime legislation, that they will bring to perfection the arts and sciences, and be the representatives of the people of old. Asylum of liberty, Grecian souls, bold and generous minds, will spring or be transferred there; and this great example exhibited to the world, well evinces what man can do when he puts his courage and understanding in one common stock.

The means of universal happiness are already pointed out; nothing remains but the development, and from thence to the execution is but a step. Such an idea conceived thirty years ago we find realized in our time; think, then, on the power of human reason. When Genius has assisted with the thunder of her majestic voice, what nation does not listen to it sooner or later, and does not rouse from lethargic slumber? Glorious art, thou alone canst dare the sovereign's power! Thou art the antidote to the fatal poison that was to enslave us all. Printing, thou art an invention visibly the offspring of Heaven.

A despot, surrounded with guards, with fortresses, protected by two hundred thousand men, deaf to conscience, will be struck to the quick by the dash of a pen; that shaft will pierce him in the midst of his greatness. He would wish to smile, and disguise the wound he receives; but a convulsive rage shakes his whole frame. Vain is his

power—he is punished. Yes, he is punished, as are his children also, by inheriting his detestable name, unless they retrieve it by a good reputation.

Dread then, ye tyrants! Dread the virtuous and impartial historian! He will establish an avenging tribunal, which will, however, only be a prelude to that of posterity.

The work of several ages and the revolution of years will enlighten that which is still hid in darkness. No useful discovery will ever more be lost.

The press will immortalise books inspired by the genius of humanity; and all those accumulated labours, and all those different ideas, wrought by reflection, will form a code of laws for nations. If even Nature should not produce any more fine geniuses of which she is so sparing, yet the assiduous solicitude of common understandings will raise the edifice of philosophical knowledge.

The mind of man may be exhausted, but not that of mankind in general, says a certain poet. The human mind seems to proceed with a giant's pace, because the sparks sent forth from all parts of the globe can reunite in one focus, by the aid of printing, which collects those scattered rays. Posterity will then be astonished at our ignorance concerning objects which time will have cleared up in all its combinations. Thus one may venture to assert, it would be better to live one thousand years hence than in the present age. I have too good an opinion of man to think he would not yield when pressed and surrounded by truth.

Philosophy is a pharos which diffuses its light to a great distance. It has not an active property; it only causes its light to shine; the wind must fill the sails to drive the vessel on; it only points the way. And philosophy has never yet occasioned disturbances, seditions, or base attempts; it is only the expression of sublime reason which speaks to the world, and has no power but where it is adopted. But man is enlightened involuntarily; it is not in his power to reject truth, when it is cut and formed like the diamond, and put into action by Genius.

An opinion was spread, which, like a pestilence, over-run the globe; it kindled fires in Europe, massacred in America, embued Asia in blood, and made devastation even to the poles. The plague has had its term; it did not carry off more than two thirds of the human species; but this mad barbarism reigned twelve hundred years, and debased mankind even beneath the instinct of brutes. Philosophical writers are the benefactors who have put a stop and broke out the moral epidemic, more dangerous than the most dreadful scourge.

When I meet a privileged book, I would lay, without opening it, the work is stuffed with political lies. The Prince may say, this piece of paper is worth fifty pounds, but he never will be able to compel mankind to believe him.

What is most to be admired in the printing art, is, that those excellent works, that do honour to the ingenuity of man, are not bespoke, neither do they pay the expence; on the contrary, it is the natural liberty of the generous mind that unfolds itself in the face of danger, and makes a present to humanity. This it is that makes the man of literature so much esteemed, and secures to him the gratitude of future ages.

From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following authentic anecdotes, which may shew the unhappy and melancholy effects of intrusting the education of youth to immoral persons or strangers.

A Person from Great-Britain, lately arrived in South-Carolina, and set himself up for a school-master. For a few months he was employed with some degree of caution. But his abilities as a school-master were soon conspicuous in the uncommon progress of his pupils. Withal he assumed the appearance of strict morals and exemplary piety and devotion. This, added to his singular diligence and attention to his school, soon procured him the unbounded confidence of the neighbouring gentlemen and ladies. His school flourished with growing reputation. Under a pretext of imparting instruction to several young ladies under his care, he frequently detained one and another of them singly after the school was dismissed for the day. In this practice he continued until he had seduced and abused no less than five or six of the unhappy children. At length he made an attempt upon a young girl of resolute virtue and daring spirit, whom he solicited to a compliance with his unhallowed lusts. She deeply resented the base solicitation. His passions were inflamed by opposition—he offered violence—he attempted by force what he could not obtain by entreaty. She resolutely and successfully repelled his attacks, until at length watching her opportunity, she escaped at the door, and hastened by her terrors, soon reached her father's house. She immediately unboomed her soul to her parents, and gave them a detail of the school-master's vile attempt. The father, by vigorous struggles smothered his resentment, until he had collected the fathers of the young ladies in the school. To them he opened the villainous affair, and acquainted them with the master's long practice of detaining their daughters singly in school. The parents agreed to make enquiry of their daughters. Upon enquiry no less than five or six found that their daughters either by insinuation, threatening or force, had been overcome and debased. Fully ascertained of the facts, they resolved upon a punishment of the culprit in a summary manner—in a manner dictated by the nature of the crime. They made sharpe their knives, went in a body to the school-house, ordered home the children, set the wretch's crimes in order before him, and then castrated him on the spot, and left him to his own reflections. In the following night he crept into a neighbouring wood, and the next day died. Such was the universal odium and detestation of his brutal lust and perfidious hypocrisy, that the voices of justice made no enquiry after the authors of his punishment.

A recent instance of the public execution of a school-master, a stranger, in the county of Worcester, convicted of a rape upon a young girl in his school—A third instance of a British foreigner, who eloped with another man's wife, and married her, and set up a school in a town in this vicinity, and was detected in attempts upon the young girls in his school. These are admonitions sufficient to all parents not lost to sense of decency, family purity and reputation, never to employ a stranger, much less an immoral profligate, and a hag-beaten debauchee, in the government and instruction of their beloved offspring.

NEW-YORK.

Legislature of the State of New-York.

Last Monday the Legislature of this state met in this city pursuant to adjournment; but a sufficient number to proceed on business, not appearing the house adjourned from day to day until the 13th inst. when a majority appearing, Mr. Speaker took the chair, and messages were sent to the Governor, and to the Senate, informing them that they were ready to proceed to business.

Shortly after, the following message was received from the Governor:

Gentlemen of the Legislature,

THE amendments proposed to the constitution of the United States, and the other communications which have been made to me in your recess, by the direction of Congress, will be submitted to your consideration with this message. The returns required by the resolutions accompanying these papers, for the Treasury and war departments are already directed to be made and transmitted to those officers respectively.

The usual returns from your Treasury will disclose the present state of our finances, and evince the necessity of a permanent arrangement for the support of government, and the maintenance of public credit. I am happy to observe, that many interesting objects which have since the close of the war occupied much of the time of the Legislature, are now accomplished, and that it will consequently be in your power to devote a greater portion of your attention to this important business.

I conceive it proper at this time to remind the Legislature that in the course of the present year, the period will arrive when, by our constitution, a census of the electors and inhabitants is to be taken for apportioning the representation in the Senate and Assembly.

It is with pleasure I inform you, that the survey of the waste lands, directed to be sold, is completed and that such progress has been made in the running out of those allotted as a bounty to the troops of this state; that grants may be issued to the individuals entitled to them without any further actual surveys. I shall direct the accounts of the expenses which have accrued in those services, to be lodged in the Auditor's office, for liquidation; and I flatter myself it will be found that as great a regard to economy has been observed as the nature of the business and the obstructions which attended the execution of it would permit.

With respect to the measure recommended more immediately to my care by the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly in July last, it is sufficient to mention, that it has been executed without incurring any expence to the state.

January 13, 1790.

GEO. CLINTON.

Congress of the United-States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 9, 1790.

THE Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, that he is now ready to report, at such time and in such manner, as the House shall be pleased to direct, a plan which he has prepared, relative to the provision for the support of the public credit, pursuant to an order of the House of the 21st September last.

Whereupon, *Ordered*, That on Thursday next this House will receive, in writing, the report of the Secretary of the department of the Treasury, agreeably to the order of this House of the 21st September last.

The House then according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole

House, on the speech of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:—

Mr. Speaker left the chair—Mr. Baldwin took the chair of the committee—Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Baldwin reported that the committee had according to order, had the said speech under consideration, and come to resolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was twice read, and on a question put thereupon, agreed to by the House, as followeth:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an address ought to be presented by the House, to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses, with assurances that the House will, without delay, proceed to take into their serious consideration, the various and important matters recommended to their attention.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, Mr. Clymer and Mr. Lawrance, be appointed a committee to prepare an address, pursuant to the said resolution. Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 11.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to enquire into the unfinished business of the last session, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that the several matters recommended to the consideration of the House in the President's speech, are objects of more immediate attention—suggested the propriety of appointing committees to take them respectively into consideration, and accordingly moved, That the House should go into a committee of the whole—which being put, was not adopted.

It was then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; which passing in the affirmative, the following members were appointed, viz.

Messrs. Foster, Goodhue, Sherman, Lawrance, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White, Smith and Baldwin.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, was received, with the following communications.

United States, Jan. 11, 1790.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed Mr. Lear, my private Secretary, to lay before you a copy of the adoption and ratification of the constitution of the United States, by the state of North-Carolina, together with the copy of a letter from his Excellency Samuel Johnston, President of the Convention of said state, to the President of the United States.

The originals of the papers which are herewith transmitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the Secretary of state. G. WASHINGTON.

Fayetteville, State of North-Carolina, 4th December, 1789.

SIR,

BY order of the Convention of the people of this state, I have the honour to transmit to you the ratification and adoption of the constitution of the United States by the said Convention in behalf of the people.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed)

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

President of the Convention,

To the President of the United States.

I DO certify the above to be a true copy from the original. TOBIAS LEAR, *Secretary to the President of the United States.*

A copy of the adoption and ratification of the constitution of the United States, by the state of North-Carolina.

State of North-Carolina, in Convention.

WHEREAS the General Convention which met in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommenda-

tion of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States, a constitution or form of government in the following words, viz.

"We the people," &c. [*Here follows the constitution of the United States, verbatim.*]

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the state of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said constitution and form of government,

Done in Convention, the 21st day of November, 1789.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

President of the Convention.

(Signed)

J. HUNT,

J. TAYLOR,

} *Secretaries.*

BY the direction of the President of the United States, I have examined and compared the foregoing with the adoption and ratification of the constitution of the United States, by the state of North-Carolina, which was transmitted to the President of the United States, by Samuel Johnson, President of the Convention of said state, as well as the transcript of the constitution of the United States, recited in the said ratification, which I certify to be a true copy. TOBIAS LEAR, *Secretary to the President of the United States.*

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 12.

The order of the day being called for, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to the President's speech to both Houses, being read, the same was taken into consideration.

The committee having discussed the several parts of this Address, rose—and the Chairman reported the same without amendments—which being again read in the House, was adopted unanimously.

It was then moved, That a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to learn from him, at what time, and in what place, he would receive this Address—Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Lawrance, were appointed the committee on this occasion.

A message from the President of the United States, by the Hon. Gen. Knox, Secretary at war, was received—this being accompanied by a number of confidential papers: The House ordered the doors of the gallery to be shut.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 13.

The gallery doors not being open, no business transpired.

THURSDAY, January 14.

Messrs. Livermore, Ames, Lawrance, Scott, and Smith, (M.) were added to the committee, to whom was referred the statement of the South-western frontiers and Indian department.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and read, and committed to a committee of the whole House, this day fortnight.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, who reported to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, that so much of the speech of the President of the United States, as relates to a provision for the national defence, the promotion of manufactures, particularly for essential military supplies, provision for persons employed in the intercourse of the United States with other nations, the naturalization of foreigners, the establishment of a uniformity in the currency, weights and measures, the advancement of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the United States, the encouragement of useful inventions, The establishment of the Post-Offices, and Post-Roads, and the promotion of science, and literature, be referred to separate committees.

This being agreed to,

Messrs. Gilman, Muhlenberg, Heister, Matthews, and Floyd, were appointed, to report a bill on that part of the President's speech which relates to a provision for the national defence.

That part of the President's speech which relates to manufactures, and military supplies, were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. Sedgwick, Huntington, and Lee were appointed to bring in a bill making compensation for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Messrs. Hartley, Tucker, and Moore to report a bill for a uniform rule of naturalization.

That part relating to the uniform of coins, weights and measures was referred to the Secretary of State.

The other objects contained in the above resolution were ordered to lie on the table.

Messrs. Benson, Trumbull, and Cadwallader, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill or bills to make such alterations in the laws of the United States as are necessary to confirm the same to the present circumstances of North-Carolina.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

The Senate of the United States, Thursday at 11 o'clock, waited on the President, at his house in Cherry-street, when they presented him with the following Address, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your speech delivered to both Houses of Congress. The accession of the state of North-Carolina, to the constitution of the United States, gives us much pleasure; and we offer you our congratulations on that event, which at the same time adds strength to our Union, and affords a proof, that the more the constitution has been considered, the more the goodness of it has appeared. The information which we have received, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to our constituents, as we had reason to expect from the difficulty of the work in which we were engaged, will afford us much consolation and encouragement in resuming our deliberations in the present session for the public good, and every exertion on our part shall be made to realize and secure to our country those blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within her reach. We are persuaded that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace, is to be prepared for war, and our attention shall be directed to the objects of common defence, and to the adoption of such plans as shall appear the most likely to prevent our dependence on other countries for essential supplies. In the arrangements to be made respecting the establishments of such troops as may be deemed indispensable, we shall with pleasure provide for the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers, with a due regard to economy. We regret that the pacific measures adopted by government with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with the beneficial effects towards the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers, which we had reason to hope; and we shall cheerfully co-operate in providing the most effectual means for their protection; and if necessary, for the punishment of aggressors. The uniformity of the currency, and of weights and measures, the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, and the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home, the facilitating the communication between the distant parts of our country, by means of the Post-Office and Post-roads, a provision for the support of the department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule of naturalization, by which foreigners

may be admitted to the rights of citizens, are objects which shall receive such early attention as their respective importance requires. Literature and science, are essential to the preservation of a free constitution; the measures of government should therefore be calculated to strengthen the confidence that is due to that important truth. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, forming the basis of the wealth and strength of our confederated republic, must be the frequent subject of our deliberation, and shall be advanced by all proper means in our power. Public credit being an object of great importance, we shall cheerfully co-operate in all proper measures for its support. Proper attention shall be given to such papers and estimates as you may be pleased to lay before us. Our cares and efforts shall be directed to the welfare of our country; and we have the most perfect dependence upon your co-operating with us on all occasions, in such measures as will ensure to our fellow-citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient, and equal government.

JOHN ADAMS,

Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

In Senate, Jan. 11, 1790.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your Address, and for the assurances, which it contains, of attention to the several matters, suggested by me to your consideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions for the public good, I anticipate, for our country, the salutary effects of upright and prudent counsels.

G. WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives of the United States also waited on the PRESIDENT Thursday at 12 o'clock, and presented him with their Address, in answer to his Speech, a copy of which is as follows:

The Address of the House of Representatives to the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

THE Representatives of the people of the United States, have taken into consideration your speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present session.

We reciprocate your congratulations on the accession of the state of North-Carolina; an event which, while it is a testimony of the increasing good will towards the government of the union, cannot fail to give additional dignity and strength to the American republic, already rising in the estimation of the world in national character and respectability.

The information that our measures of the last session have not proved dissatisfactory to our constituents, affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when we are resuming the arduous task of legislating for so extensive an empire.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the representatives of a free people than the reflection, that their labors are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow citizens. Under this impression, we shall make every exertion to realize their expectations, and to secure to them those blessings which providence has placed within their reach. Still prompted by the same desire to promote their interests which then actuated us, we shall, in the present session, diligently and anxiously pursue those measures which shall appear to us conducive to that end.

We concur with you in the sentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legislative protection, and that the promotion of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government; in the progress of

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THE MORALIST.

At first setting out in LIFE, beware of seducing APPEARANCES.

AT your first setting out in life especially, when yet unacquainted with the world and its snares, when every pleasure enchants with its smile, and every object shines with the gloss of novelty; beware of the seducing appearances which surround you, and recollect what others have suffered from the power of headstrong desire. If you allow any passion, even though it be esteemed innocent, to acquire an absolute ascendant, your inward peace will be impaired. But if any which has the taint of guilt, take early possession of your mind, you may date from that moment the ruin of your tranquility. Nor with the season of youth does the peril end. To the impetuosity of youthful desire, succeed the more sober, but no less dangerous, attachments of advancing years; when the passions which are connected with interest and ambition begin their reign, and too frequently extend their malignant influence, even over those periods of life which ought to be most tranquil. From the first to the last of man's abode on earth, the discipline must never be relaxed, of guarding the heart from the dominion of passion. Eager passions, and violent desires, were not made for man. They exceed his sphere: they find no adequate objects on earth; and of course can be productive of nothing but misery, the certain consequence of indulging them is, that there shall come an evil day, when the anguish of disappointment shall drive us to acknowledge, that all which we enjoy avail-eth us nothing.

* * * * *

ANECDOTES.

AS Mr. Cunningham, a late pastoral poet, was fishing on a Sunday near Durham, the Rev. and corpulent Mr. Brown chanced to pass that way, and knowing Mr. Cunningham, austere reproved him for breaking the Sabbath; telling him, that he was doubly reprehensible, as his good sense should have taught him better. The poor poet replied, "Reverend Sir, your external appearance says, that if your dinner was at the bottom of the river, as mine is, you would angle for it, though it were a fast day, and your Saviour stood by to rebuke you."

A Short time since a highwayman and a chimney-sweep were brought from Newgate for execution: On mounting the scaffold, the knight of the field, eyed with contempt the poor son of the brush—who, as a fellow sufferer, on approaching to shake hands with the highwayman—was accosted with a "go off, you dirty fellow—do you presume to come where gentlemen are?" "I will not go off," replied the sweep, "I have as good a right here as you have."

* * * * *

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,
And entered on the first of May next;



THAT pleasant situated FARM in Jamaica on Long-Island, containing by estimation, nine or ten acres, more or less: There are on said Farm, a very good dwelling-house with two rooms on a floor, a good barn, garden and a young bearing orchard, with a variety of excellent fruit-trees; also a well of good water near the door.—If the above Farm is not sold by the first of February next, it will on that day be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.

For particulars enquire of Mr. JAMES FOSTER at Jamaica, or Mr. WILLIAM STEED, Little Water-street New-York, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

Jamaica, December 17, 1789.

84.

RICHARD ASBRIDGE,
CONVEYANCER.

HAS removed his office to Vesey-street, No. 135, where he draws, engrosses and copies all sorts of conveyances, articles of agreement, leases, charterparties, awards, seamens wills and powers of attorney, bonds, mortgages, bills of sale, bottomry and all other instruments in writing upon very reasonable terms, and with secrecy and dispatch.

Gentlemen of the law, merchants and others, requiring personal attendance at their offices, may have their business transacted either in town or country, upon the shortest notice.

New-York, June 13, 1789.

57 1Y

WHEREAS Jesse Brush, of Huntington, in Suffolk county, on Nassau-Island, and State of New-York, Farmer, did on the 17th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for securing the payment of one hundred and fifty-six pounds, current lawful money of the State of New-York, with lawful interest, within twelve months thereof, mortgage unto Benjamin Egbert, of the city of New-York, in said State, merchant, his heirs and assigns. All those pieces of land lying, and being in the county of West-Chester, in the township of Rye, by the Mill-Stone-Landing; butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the East corner, by the land of Jonathan Budd, running North-West by said Budd's land, to the Mill-Creek, thence running Southerly by the Salt-Meadow of Jeremiah Fowler, till it meets the said Creek, thence by said Creek to the landing, thence South-East by said landing, to the road that leadeth into the Neck, Easterly by said road to the first mentioned;—the other bounded from the store-house, Westerly by the Mill-Creek, to the Sedges and Salt-Meadow of Jonathan Kniffen, and Joseph Merritt thence by said Meadow, South-East to the road that leadeth into the Neck, thence Easterly by said road to the said landing, thence North-West by said landing to the first mentioned; being by estimation in both pieces eight acres, be the same more or less; together with all and singular the houses, barns, stores, waters, water-courses, trees, woods, under-woods, easements, privileges, emoluments, profits, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said two pieces of land and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—which said mortgage contains a power and authority, to the said Benjamin Egbert, to sell the said premises, in case default should be made in the payment of the said one hundred and fifty-six pounds, on the day therein mentioned: Now therefore notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, and by the authority in the said mortgage contained, all and singular the said mortgaged premises will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifteenth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, to the highest bidder or bidders, for satisfaction of the principal, and interest due, and to become due on the aforesaid mortgage, where the terms of sale will be made known, and deeds of conveyances executed by the subscriber, to the purchaser, or purchasers of the said mortgaged premises.—Dated at New-York, this 10th day of October, 1789. BENJAMIN EGBERT.

74 6m

Just Published, (Price 2/6)

By T. and J. SWORDS, and sold by the Printers hereof.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay;

With an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c.

To which is subjoined, a List of the Civil and Military Establishments at Port Jackson.

By Capt. WATKIN TENCH, of the Marines.